THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857. Beverly Tucker rejects the Liverpool Consulate, and insists upon the President's redeeming the promise of giving him the United States Marshalship for this District. The latter place is, however, reserved for George Platt of Pennsylvania, Beverly may relent in case he finds that he can do

To-morrow the Maryland claim for interest, no better. \$275,060, is to be paid.

Governor Walker's manifest complicity with the ultra Slavery faction in Kansas has already crushed Southern rebellion. The President's prestige at the South is restored.

The state of the Treasury last Monday was as follows: Deposits subject to draft, \$19,589,293; receipts last week, \$1,225,213; reduction, \$420,-126.

Lord Napier departed for Frostburgh yesterday. It is said that some correspondence took place recently with reference to the restoration of Consul Barclay, and upon the subject of enlisting recruits from the United States in the Provinces for the

Mr. Eames will shortly preceed to Venezuela with the decision of this Government in the guano cases.

The Secretary of War, Gen. Scott, and Messre. Gilson and Jessup, had a long consultation to-day upon the redistribution and supply of the army.

To the Associated Press.

E. O. Perrin, private secretary of Gov. Walker, has arrived here. He left the lutter's camp at Lawrence ten days ago, and reports that all was peaceful and quiet, and that there was not the least utilimation of war or bloodshed. Gov. Walker uses the army as a posse comitatus, when the civil authorities cannot make arrests for breaches of the peace. The 1,500 troops in Kansas will remain there until after the election.

A letter from Frankfort to the State Department says the Sound Dues have been abolished by the exer-tions of all the Governments interested. The United States having taken the lead, the attention of the com-States having taken the lead, the attention of the commercial public in Germany is now attracted to the removal of the restrictions on navigation in the German stream, especially the Rhine and the Elbe.

The Pestmaster General has just established a daily mail between Kansas City and Lecompton, and a triweekly mail from Lecompton to Marysville, and other significant improvements are soon to be made.

weekly mail from Lecompton to Marysvine, and other similar improvements are soon to be made.

There was nothing done of importance at the Convention of the Secedera from the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Richmond yesterday.

We are in receipt of papers from all points South by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The Galveston News, of the 19th inst., says that receives from wheat counties of Texas have been re-

turns from ninety counties of Texas have been re ceived and that Runnells, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is eight to nine thousand al White's majority over Crosby in the Western gressional District is 4,000, and in the Eastern Congressional District is 4,000, and in the Eastern Reagan's majority over Evans is nearly 5,000.

There was a fire at Clareville on the night of the 5th inst., at which the loss was \$15,000. The principal sufferers were Rhine Brothers and McDonna & Rhine.

The cotton crop of Washington County, Texas, exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The crop of Colorado County is tolerably abundant. Rain was

plenty.

The Mexican farmers were sending large quantities

THE TIVERTON BANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Friday, Aug. 28, 1857. The Tiverton Bank has been temporarily enjoided on the application of the Bank Commissioners. The Bank is owned out of the State, and its circulation is in the West.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857. The attachments reported yesterday to have been laid upon the boats belonging to the Michigan Southern Raibond Company, and plying between this city and Toledo, in connection with the railroad, have no yet been released. They are still in the hands of the or No host leaves to-night, and travel by this route is entirely suspended

THE EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

[The dispatch from Cleveland, published in this morning's papers, was so evidently nonsense, that we republish it in a corrected form]. CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

In the Emancipation Convention to-day a series of resolutions was introduced, the principal of which made the General Government the agent for the people in emancipating the slaves, said Government paying to each State abolishing Slavery \$150 for each slave; further, that each State shall pay to the slave-holders \$75 for each slave emancipation; the latter sum to be raised by a land tax, and the former on Government Bonds. The resolutions are still under discussion by Elihu Burritt, Gerrit Smith and others.

At the evening session a National Compensation Emancipation Society was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, Pref. B. Sillianar; Corresponding Secretary, Elihu Burritt; Treasurer, Rob.

responding Secretary, Eithu Burritt; Treasurer, Rob-ett Lindley Murray.

The resolution under discussion during the day was

firally adopted, and the Convention adjourned

GOV. KING AND THE MILITIA. Gov. King and suite arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. He reviews the 74th and 65th Regiment of State Militia te-morrow.

VESSELS ASHORE AT SQUAN.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

The slip Reswell, Sprague, of Bath, Maine, from Cardiff July 10, for New York, is ashore six miles torth of Squan Inlet. She lies broadside on, appears light and easy, and could be got off if immediate assistance were rendered.

A ship is also ashore six miles south of Sanca Lebel.

A ship is also ashore six miles south of Squan Inlet, but her name has not been ascertained. She lies head on.

DISASTER TO THE BARK JASPER. The bark Jasper, from New-York for Charleston, bas arrived here. On Sunday night, off Little Egg Harbor, she was run into by an unknown schooner, carrying away her bowsprit and cutwater.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA. The R. M. steamship Canada arrived here from Boston at 11 o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 12:30 this morning.

The weather is clear and calm.

RAIN STORM IN BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

We are now having a heavy easterly storm, with

ACCIDENTS FROM MOWING MACHINES. - At Springfield, Ohio, Thomas Porter, killed. He was in kneeling posture, forward of the machine, when the berses started and cut off his right leg above the knee. He was seventy years old.

In Ashtabula County, Ohio, & Mr. Barber, one of the great cheese-makers of that county, had his foot nearly severed.

In Lorsin County. Ohio, Mr. Pomeroy lost an arm, and was otherwise injured.

We are is formed by a gentleman lately arrived from Costs Rice that Don Francisco Pamayo, a new reprerestative from Nicaragua, now in Washington, has got a charter for the Transit route, signed by the two Dieta'ors (Martinez and Jerez) of Nicaragua, giving him full powers to treat upon this subject.

FROM CONNECTICET.

HARTFORD, Com., Aug. 26, 1857.

My last letter, printed in THE TRIBUNE of the 20th inst., contained the following piece of curious information, viz: That the national monument which the Pilgrim Society purpose to erect at Plymouth "will be 150 feet high, and, when completed, will possess the exceeding merit of brevity. The public is further given to understand, in the rentence next succeeding this extremely lucid paragraph, just quoted, that "I am given to something "like enthusiasm when my subject is something ' relating to the 'Old Colony,' and if I were once "to get fairly warm, I should not stop short of three columns."

Old Pemp said to his master, the late Mr. of Hebren, when inquired of why he found fault with his supper, consisting of a quart bowl full of skim milk, cold potatoes, salt pork, baked beans, minced meat, crumbs of bread and sausage, which had been collected from divers plates in the buttery, and given to the ancient negro for his evening repast, by his somewhat stingy mistress, "Ah, massa, dis mess don't taste together!" I must confess that there is a similar unpleasant flavor of incongruity apparent in the dish, which, when I prepared it, I ped would suit the palates of some of your sub

Now, I beg all the worthy people who read my epistolary communication aforesaid (or so much of it as appeared in print), not to believe that in my wildest paroxysms of fervent zeal do I ever dream of endeavoring to erect, on my own hook and at my private cost and charges, three, two or even one monumental columns to the memory of the Pil grim Fathers. I say this lest some generous and patriotic persons, being misled, by the statement I have just quoted, into the error of supposing any further contributions to the Plymouth Monument fund to be superfluous gifts, would be induced to withhold the liberal donations which they would

otherwise gladly bestow.

Neither would I have it understood that I con sider brevity to be an absolute merit in the case of monuments. To be sure there are instances which are exceptions. Take the National Monument at Washington—the shorter that remains the better it will look. If it were only level with the ground, it would be admirable. But if brevity be indeed a merit, I should hardly think a structure 150 feet in

hight could justly lay claim to it.

After all, when you come to take into consideration the fact that a whole page of manuscript which cught to have come in between "will" and "possess" was emitted, the letter reads very well. I had no idea you could subtract a full eighth part of an article in a solid chunk, hap-hazard, anywhere, and do so little damage. It hurts the sense a little, to be sure, but the syntax is perfect. I beg leave to call the attention of lawyers, divines, editors, lecturers, and "regular," "own" and "occasional correspondents" to this instance, as worthy of their considerate regard. How many sermons and ectures have I listened to which would have been praised instead of condemned if the speaker had slyly skipped a dozen pages here and there, no mat-

The aforesaid missing page still remaining in my possession, not having sent it to the printer when I forwarded its fellows, which have since appeared in type, I am enabled to inform the curious that, if the said page kad been printed in its poper collocation. the public would have been given to understand in my humbe opinion, the monument at Plymouth, when completed, will-be worthy of its ob ject. Furthermore, that occasional correspondence ought to-possess the exceeding merit of brevity. What was written on the rest of the page, between these two indisputable statements, must be forever

When the infant " Sam" first saw the light of the

dark lantern, in Connecticut, a number of gentle men assisted as midwives at his birth, who that time, were unknown to fame; their modest merits having been, theretofore, entirely disregarded by an untoward and perverse generation of Whigs, by an untoward and perverse generation of Whigs, Locofocos and Free-Soilers. "Sam" grew apace, Locofocos and Free-Soilers. "Sam" grew apace, waxed fat, and in a marvelously short space of time attained his full dimensions. In his days of greatness and prosperity, however, he was not greaters suffered to forget those who watched over hi-cradle. He bestewed rewards upon each and all of his affectionate nurses, whereby it came to pas that a score or two of worthy gentlemen who, un der any other circumstances, would never have been thought of for any office higher than tow-clerk, or justice of the peace, became the very first and foremest in the State. It used to b-a funny sight to behold these dwarfs, trying to swell out and fill the places of men of ordinary size. And some of them even began to hope to win the stations which men of superior stature have been wort to occupy. Of course, when Sam was struck with decay and fell into a rapid decline, the consternation of these, his proteges, was excessive. At his decease their grief was beyond expression. They refused to be comforted. Indeed, they denied the fact that their patron was no longer alive, and some of them, for a while, persisted, with a persevering assiduity worthy of a better cause, in endeavors to revive the dear defunct. But since the corpse began to be offensively odorous, it was supposed further efforts of this kind would be given over. However, still another abortive attempt at resuscitation was made last Friday, the 21st. A meeting was to have been holden at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, at 11 o'cleck a. m. of that day, in pursuance of a call contained in a secret circular, to which were appended the names of eight of the most sorrowful of the mentioned mournful gentlemen, being one from each county in the State. But, when the day and hour came, so few appeared in response to the summons, it was thought wise to adjourn to an upper chamber in the Trumbull House, and this measure was acterward I cannot say, the proceedings being strictly private, as was, of course, eminently discreet and proper. It is rumored, however, that the agency of galvanism was resorted to without effect, though it is said the grimaces and contortions of the cada-ver were frightful to witness. The timid shrieked and fled amain, and even the bravest held their noses. The Press man, who is young in his business, was

green enough to send reporters to attend the meeting. Of course they were denied admission, and the next morning the venerable dame of The Courant rebuked its juvenile brother for his indecorum. She assures The Press, by way of preamble, that this is a free country a proposition which is indisputably true, so far as white men of orthodox persuasic who are not suspected of Abelitionism are conerned. She then adds, hypothetically as follows-If a few gentlemen choose to meet and have a 'little talk by themselves, perhaps they could do so without asking permission of The Times of The Press." Then she makes a positive averment: A private meeting is a private meeting, (that's so "A private meeting is a private meeting, (that's so'
—G.), and would be respected accordingly by any
person of delicacy." Now, shouldn't you think
The Times and Press would be aslauned of themselves for their impertinence? I tell you The Courant doesn't very often bit a blow, but when she
does, you'd think a donkey had kicked you.

By the by, The Times and Press richly deserve a
treuncing, for they have been going on dreadfully of
late, quarreling like dogs and angry lions. Each
has a long, prosy article every evening, belaboring

has a ong, prosy article every evening, belaboring the other. It must be telious work to keep it up se, at this season of the year, and if they only knew how weary the public are, I think they be glad to give ever. I tried to read both sides but it was no use. Of all other things (if you ! believe me), the dispute is about Kausas. Was ever anything so absurd !

The General Assembly last Spring ordered an investigation of the affairs of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, of Bridgeport, by which action, you w recollect, one Mr. Dunham was made so angry that he rebuked the House Chairman of the Bank Committee, Mr. Brooks, in such vituperative terms that Mr. Brooks was moved to pitch into his assailant. and would have made a grease opet of him but for the intervention of some by-tanders, which gave Dunbam time for dight. The Committee to whom the examination was assigned found the concern retten to the core and applied for an injunction against its doing any further business. The hearing on this motion was had in this city, and the firsts elected in evidence it by justify the conclusion, whose

Judge Ellsworth announced last Monday he had arrived at—the granting of the injunction, and the ap-pointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Bank. A few more such instances and the well-established credit of Connecticut Banks will

begin to suffer. As yet, however, it seems to stand pretty well at home. Bank stock is a favorite means of invest-ment with Connecticut folks, as any one would have concluded after looking down from the gallery of Hungerford & Cone's block at the crowd which squeezed itself into the space below yesterday. The occasion was the opening of the subscription books of the new Ætna Bank. The capital is to be \$500,000. At noon, \$400,000 had been subscribed; at 3 o'clock, nearly \$2,000,000; and it was that the subscription would reach

oco coo in amount. The financial article of The Press, speaking of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, says that "Hartford is interested to the amount of sev-

eral hundred thousand dellars."

The weather is glorious. All accounts agree that the creps promise abundance. There's a good deal of bragging about divers places in the world, but, after all, our Connecticut Valley is hard to beat, even in the point of fertility. As to beauty, it is the handsomest country that hes out of doors. For my part, I'd rather own a farm here than to be the proprietor of a whole county in Kansas, Minnesota,

A THUNDER-BOLT IN CHURCH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLCHESTER, Ct., Aug. 25, 1857. Last Sabbath evening Aug. 23, about 6 o'clock, a thunder-cloud of very angry and threatening aspect came swiping over our borough from the W N.W. and startled us by a single bolt which it threw into our midst. Nearly two hundred per sons had assembled in the First Congregational church of this place at a third service, and were just beginning to disperse to their homes, when, as they were passing through the entrance hall and the porch and down upon the steps leading into the church, there came down right among them a church, there came down right among them a crashing thunder-bolt of tremendous power, like the explosion of a bursting cannon. It followed the lightning-rod down to within about ten feet of the (where the rod seems to have been disconnected), then leaving the conductor, it passed into the entrance hall, pitching the sexton several feet against a stove, striking two women prostrate, wounding and blistering them from hip to toe, tearing one shoe from each to tatters; then seizing a girl's bonnet, it passed round the wire both in front and rear, consuming almost every thread upon it, nearly severing it from the bonnet, burning the flesh severely under the chin where the two extremities of the wire met, and then passed down the right arm, leaving several

severe injuries upon it.
Others were stunned by it, but none were killed nor, as is believed, permanently injured. The main current of the electricity passed under the flagstones of the porch, and there separated into four or five branches, going in different directions under the stone steps, and so out on the ground, like so many fire-balls, in front of the church; and what is wor derful, the whole space in the hall and porch and in front of the church was crowded with people and none seriously injured.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT WEST TROY.

WEST TROY, Aug. 28, 1857.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A BEAR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The quiet of our city was broken this morning by the startling intelligence that two unfortunate men had been mangled to death in West Troy by an enraged bear. The following are the particulars gathered from those who witnessed the catastrophe: Last evening at about 8 o'clock, a balf-breed Indian named Joseph N. Harvey, who was already drunk, went to the residence of one Morrison to procure more liquor. It was

dence of one Morrison to procure more liquor. It was soon found necessary to turn him out into the street. For several years this Morrison has had in his possession a bear, which is, in the Summer season, chained rear the skill ferry, beneath the shelter of an old boat. Under this boat the drunken Indian senght shelter, where he was found chortly afterward, so terribly lace rated that he died in a few hours.

Between 3 and 4 o clock in the merning the inmates of Morrison's house were startled by the cries of a second victim, who also in a state of intoxication sought shelter with the bear. His name was John Hoev, an engineer from Rochester, whose brother is said to be the proprietor of the Union House of Philadelphia. He was found lying upon his face, the bear still fercely tearing him. Before the unfortuate victim could be rescued he was so horribly bitten that he died within a few hours.

died within a few hours.

Coroner Witheck will hold the inquests to-morrow morning. The public mind is in a high state of excitement against the keeper of the bear, but any riotous demonstration will at once be checked by the proper authorities.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TROY, Aug. 28, 1857. There has been a spirited controversy going on for ome time past between the County Superintendents of he Poor and the Commissioners of Emigration to prewent the former from rendering aid to needly emigrants, which hitherto has been their undisputed privilege, and for which, from time to time, appropriations have been made by the Commissioners to the Superintendents of the several counties. Last December the Commissioners informed the Superintendents that thereafter upon no account would "temporary reilef" be rendered to enigrant paupers save through the County Poor-Houses, except in cases where the paupers were unable to remove, which fact must be corroborated by the afflavit of the attending physician. The Courty Superintendents regarded this as an arbitrary violation of their privileges, and refused to recognize the authority. The Superintendent of Monroe County continued to relieve at discretion the necessary wants of needly emigrants, regardless of this prohibition, and in due time presented his bill for the same, which they un equivocally refused to suddi. A suit was then brought vent the former from rendering aid to needy emigrants, time presented his bill for the same, which they de-equivically refused to audit. A suit was then brought against the Commissioners by the said Superintendent to recover his charges. The result is that he has been sustained by the Supreme Court, Justice Wells, of the Seventh Judicial District, having decided that the Countries one are bound to remunerate the several courties of the State for the expense incurred by them in farnishing out-door relief to needy emigrants.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FAILURE.

To the E liter of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The accident to the telegraphic cable has started many floating ideas respecting modes in which it neight have been avoided. I only wish to mention a few circumstances relating to one of them which are called to mind by the event alluded to. It is within my knowledge that reveral months before the expedi ion sailed and before even the kind of cable was decided upon, a civil engineer of the United States prepared and exhibited to some of the Directors in New York, a drawing showing the section of a chip, and of an apparatus and machinery for paying out the cable through a pipe passing obliquely downward from one of the higher decks (I think the second deck, to the bottom of the ship, at or near its middle. Here it was spread, tumpet-like; and, as this would interrupt the kerl, at that place there was provided an exceedingly strong circular or oval reinforcement to serve for the requisite strengthening and connection. This drawing embraced succinct details to meet nearly overy requisition for the paying out.

The drawing and the written explanations were duly forwarded, examined and reported upon by the Company's engineer on the other side, and his report was premptly communicated to the above-mentioned New-York, a drawing showing the section of a ship

was premptly con municated to the above-menti was promptly communicated to the above-meeti hed author of the plan in this country. The latter, approving certain of the criticisms which the English engineer had made, executed a new drawing, with modifications, and at the same time prepared an additional memoir, setting forth in the strongest manner, some three or more specific advantages of paying out through the ship's bottom above any other method that had been suggested. This memoir and the full drawing are in the hands of the Company on the other side up to the present time.

As at least one writer has within a day or two, surgested through the press comething approaching to a plar has received attention already, and that if the topics will bear examination the late, although temporary chappelisticant can have y fail to recall attenOHIO POLITICS.

SPEECH OF GOV. CHASE. The following speech was delivered by Gov. Chas

at Circinnati on the 20th of August: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not here to-night for the purpose of anusing you with a sounding political harangue, but I came to address myself to your consciences and enlightened jurgment. I am before you as your candidate for Governor—not of my own choice, I may justly say. My ambition was satisfied with one term, and I had hoped to return from the cares of office to devote my time to interests of a private nature. Yet, summoned as I was by the unanimal chains of the control of the control

cares of other to detect my time to interests of a private nature. Yet, summoned as I was by the unanimous choice of your representatives in Convention, I felt constrained to accept the call of the Republican party, and I am here to open to you my heart and my mind upon public questions in which you justly manifest deep interest (Cheers).

I am going to speak to you, first, of the prodigious hole found in the public pocket. I shall tell you truly all I know of the robbery of the Treasury, which has recently developed itself, and show to you where the responsibility properly belorgs.

A few weeks ago, in the month of June, I discovered, to my utter astonishment, that there was a deficit of some \$500,000 in the Treasury. I had supposed from official reports of the Legislative Investigating Committee, and from the Auditor, that the money was all safe in the Treasury as they found it. And it was there when they examined the Treasury; and I will show you that it had been absorbed during Breslin's administration, and that not one dollar of it ever soiled the firgers of a single officer of the Republican administration. the firgers of a single officer of the Republican admin-

And I shall show you the circumstances under which the Republican administration assumed the government. We were elected in 1855. No Legislature had set for two years, and the last Legislature which pre-eded our entry into office, which was Democratic, had failed to pass laws to guard the Treasury, and thus left it at the discretion and mercy of a single

When the Republican Legislature met in January, When the Republican Legislature met in January, 1856, almost the first thing they did was to pass a law guarding and pretecting the Treasury. But upon trial it did not prove as efficient as had been anticipated. Learning its defects by experience, however, when they met at the adjourned session of this year they enacted a new law, which required a quarterly examination by the Governor, and also by the Anditor. At the regular session they had also appointed a Legislative Investigating Committee, comprised of three members, all of whom were Republicans, the Democrats having refused to permit a representative of their party to serve on the Committee. They did hold a concus and designated one Democratic member for each of these Committees, but subsequently another cancus and designated one Democratic heather re-each of these Committees, but subsequently another Democratic cances was held, and upon deliberation they refused to countenance the investigation into the administration of their cwn party, thus establishing their fears that corruption had existed which they

feared to expose.

The examination, however, was made by the Com-The examination, however, was made by the Committee, and also by the Additor, and they found the money. It was there, in the Treasury. But it was a sham. It was there, as the money is sometimes found in the vaults of your bankers, when the examiner comes round. They fly to some other bank and borrow funds for present purposes. The examiner sees that all is right. He retires, when presto? change! and it ain there! Just so in this case. Just so with Gibsor. He has borrowed drafts, bills, &c., evidently of value, for the purpose of concealing a deficit which he knew existed, and I have since learned, for purposes which, if correctly understood, cannot be considered entirely discreditable to him. The money was there, but the Committee was The money was there, but the Committee was

Mr. Gibson was elected when I was. The same

Mr. Gibson was elected when I was. The same confideres was reposed in him that the people reposed in me. In fact, they reposed more confidence in him than in me, for the Know-Nothings had confidence in him, at d it appears they did at have in me [Laughter]. When I discovered the deficit, Mr. Gibson was absert from Columbus. It was II o'clock at night when be returned. I had an interview with him immediately. I demanded that he should resign. He did'nt want to resign. I misted again, and he reiterated his disinclitation, for reasons that cannot be considered culpable. But the keys of the Treasury were put in my hands, and they did not leave my possession until he did resign. I then appeinted an officer in whose integrity I have entire confidence, and who demants and receives the surest possible security from every depository of the State.

Now, respecting the blame that is attached to me for not having at oner discovered the robbery. Gibson is a man from whose appearance and character I never could have suspected the great wrong he has commit-

for not having sconer discovered the robbery. Gusson is a man from whose appearance and character I never could have suspected the great wrong he has committed. Auditor Morgan and Governor Medill had ten times as much reason to respect Bresin of dishonesty as I had to suspect Gibson; and they could have as easily compelled him to resign as I did his successor. What did they co ? Compel his resignation? No At the very first chance they had, they put him on their State ticket for the very same office.

I am obliged to talk somewhat of myself, but the nature of the case is my apology. I asked Mr. Wm. D. Morgan to act with Mr. Demisen, a gentleman of undoubted integrity, and a native of your city, in whom the people everywhere have confidence—in an investigation of the Treasury, but he declined. He did suggest Mr. Prentice to act in his stead, and Mr. Prentice—a Pro Slavery Democrat—agreed to accept. On further consideration, however, he adopted his party's tractics and decliced to serve—doubtless that they might have a fairer opportunity of asserting that whatever appeared was a "Black Republican lie." A party of them then got together and black-balled me. Mr. Cox was their speaker at their meeting, and General Joe Geiger, a Buchanan man, who immortal-included his guident of the present of the proper content of the meeting, and General Joe Geiger, a Buchanan man, who immortal-includent has the mean of the party of them then got together and black-balled includent of the proper content of the proper content of the proper content of the party of them then got together and black-balled includent of the proper content of the party of them then got together and black-balled includent of the proper content of the party of them then got together and black-balled includent of the party of them then got together and black-balled includent themselves appeared was a party of them themselves appeared to accept the proper content of the pro General Joe Geiger, a Buchanan man, who immortalized himself by abusing me last campaign, immortalized homself again on that occasion by defending me.

After the refusal of Morgan and Prentiss to serve, I After the refusal of Morgan and Prentiss to serve, I then appointed Mr. Thomas Spairow, a member of the Democratic party, and late an officeholder under President Pierce, and he—a gentleman of independence and character—accepted, and made the investigation. He has presented the facts, and they are before you. I am told that the Democracy way up on the lake, in Payne's region, now attempt to get out of the scrape by raying I made a pet of Spairow. I am suce he is not a pet of nine, for he has not sense enough to vote for me. He isn't a good enough Democrat, as I understand that designation, to vote for me.

But, of the defalcation. The facts as presented after investigation are that Breslin took every dollar of the money. There was not one dollar of the people money taken by any officer of the Republican admin money taken by any officer of the Republican admin-istration. There was not a collar of it in the treasury when the Republican party assumed the government. But Mr. Gibson concealed the fact. He did grossly wing. It cannot be denounced too strongly. It can-not be pulliated. But I mean to say ugain that e palliated. But I mean to say again that not offar of that money was ever taken by a Republic What has become of it, I can't now tell you. By

what has become of it, I can't now tell you. By means of the suits which have been instituted against Breslin and Gibson, we hope to ferret out the facts. Rest assured we will do everything in our power to expore the facts. I had hoped that Uncle Sam would had no out of the different. expore the facts. I had hoped that Uncle Sam would help us out of the difficulty. Breslin has left the country. I wrote to Gen. Cars, the Secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the Government in getting possession of the culprit; but Gen. Case wrote back that the extradition treaty did not provide for the return of fugitives charged with the crime of embezzlement of the public moneys. I wrote again, suggesting the reasons for and the I wrote again, suggesting the reasons for and the mode by which he may be returned, and I await an answer. But I do think that, if Government would but expend a portion of that energy which it developes in catching runaway siggers, it would not be very long before our fugitives from justice would be returned. The British Government would not be apt to the contraction of the retain him against

in catcledg runaway niggers. It would not be very long before our fugitives from justice would be returned. The Britist Government would not be apt to take sufficient interest in Breslin to retain him against our wistes in her provinces.

And row for another topic, in which you feel deep interest. The Democracy say that Republicans are extravegant in expenditures and accuse us of burdling the people with tanes. I have done all in my power to be economical, and have closely watched all the departments of the State Government. But you know that the Government must be supported. You must support your Courts: you must sustain your public schools, your municipal, township, county, and State Governments, and you do not begrudge the money, if it is economically expended. No, not. Now, I will show you the condition in which the Republicant found the Treasury, and the burden they had to meet from depleted pockets.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.
On the 15th of November (beginning of the fiscal your after our ticket was elected but before we assumed office, there was, according to Anditor W. D. Mergan, a balance in the treasury of \$103,000. Bank debts amounting to \$19,000 were also collected subsequently, making a sum total in round numbers of \$822,600. New where was this money? It is well known that the State pays cash, and that everything should have been cleared off by the party going out of yower. How was it? We found unpaid debts contracted for which we had to pay during the first year of \$517,600, when there ought not to have been cleared for by the party going out of yower. How wes the results not to have been cleared for which we had to pay during the first year of \$517,600, when there ought not to have been standard for pay. Beside this, was another debt of a 100 000 not paid by them. These items paid, nominally left a residue of \$205,077. But where was this items to the pay with them without any security.

And the result of \$23,000 was in Breslin's pocket,

Anchoreum of \$23,000 was in Breslin's pocket, which be claimed for exchange, beside other items, which as saided togother, made a deticts of about one

and a quarter million of dollars to be provided for We had to provide for it. Gibson saw that the Gov-ernment must be sustained, and by snifts and contri-nors, six advaileded to, he oncesled the deficit a-long as he could, using the evidences of debt in his custed) as the basis of his negotiations.

Now for the rate of taxation. During the Medill administration the rate of taxation. During the standard mistration the rate of taxation on the general levy was three mills and two-tenths. With all our burdens, the rate in 1856 was no higher. County and municipal taxes under Medill had also been high. In 1856, under taxes under Medill had also been high. In 1850, under our administration, we consected \$1.28,000 less than under Medill, for State purposes, \$530,000 county purposes, and about \$150,000 less for city, making a total of over \$700,000 less than under Democratic government. The general levy for this year is three mills and one-tenth, being a deduction, while county, township and municipal taxes are also reduced. But, I now tell you that, however much the treasury has been robbed—however grievous the burden we have to carry—however much we may have been pundered

to carry—however much we may have been pundered by Breslin—every honest debt of the State of Ohio has

been paid. STATE-HOUSE ECONOMY. Now I shall tell you about the State-House, of which you have heard as you have of the Court-House in Cincinnati. There has been a little feathering of tests in both places. The Medill Administra-tion estimated the cost of a fence around the ten-acre Ccurt-House Square at a fraction less than \$77,000. Mr. Platt, who I appointed Commissioner of the State-House, says that the fence will be finished for less than \$35,000! Here is a reduction of one term of less than \$35.00! Here is a reduction of one \$41,000! The same Administration estimated th

less than \$35.000! Here is a reduction of one them of \$11,000! The same Administration estimated the cost of grading that ten acre lot at \$73,500. Mr. Platt says he will have three sides finished this year, and the eastern side next year, for less than \$1,000!—another saving of \$69,500! [Laughter].

DENOCRATIC SEE TREASURY.

The Democrats tell us they want a Sub-Treasury. If they mean by Sub-Treasury, taking the money from the people and putting it into the pockets of the fredice-holders, I can understand them. For my part I consider the pockets of the people the best Sub-Treasury, and I think the principle of semi-annual collection of taxes their best security from robbing.

I believe the best principle to be to collect money from the people as the expenses of the Government require it. Those who have small sums to pay may pay it all at once if they choose. Those who wish the use of their money, may pay half in January and half in July. It is not necessary to assure you that my principles are to administer the government upon the most economical plan possible, and to require the most certain securities from all depositories of the Government. You have evidence that we have reduced expenses, and we have a Treasurer upon whom you can rely.

you can tely.

THE NATIONAL QUESTION. And now I wish to speak to you upon the great question that constantly absorbs our thoughts, and demands our continual attention and enlists our feeldemands our confidant attention and chies our less-ings. I speak of the Slavery question, and while you are thinking of State extravagance, permit me to go back a moment and call your attention to the City of Washington, where they are building a dome for the Capitol, which will cost more than our State-House, and two doors which alone will cost \$46,000. Think for a noment over the fact that out of \$10 expended by the Federal Government, \$1 comes from the hard

by the Federal Government, \$1 comes from the hard labor of Ohie.

But the question of Slavery. I have addressed you on this subject for many years. I have demonstrated to you that the Federal Government is reduced to be the despotism of a slave oligarchy. The slave power has centracted it through political contrivances, until the time has come when the people, who have partially hoped that the evil would work its own cure, have determired to apply, the remedy themselves, hopeless of redress they had been encouraged to expect. The passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Law opened wide the eyes of the reciple. Kursas was surrendered to Slavery by the act of the Government under the dictation of the slave power. The new book upon Kansas, by Gov. Geary's Secretary, which reflects Geary's opinions, tells us that there is "a power behind the throne which is greater than the throne itself." He says that it is an admitted fact that the people of Miscouri claim it as a right guaranteed to them by the Northern Democracy that Kansas should be a Slave State; that the Northern Democracy that Kansas should be a slave State; that the Northern Democracy that Kansas should be a slave State; that the Northern Democracy that Kansas should be a slave State; that the Northern Democracy that Kansas should be a Slave State; that the North-em Denocracy is under a solemn pledge to them. Hence these innumerable forays, these conflagrations which crimsoned Kansas skies by the flames of Kansas

Free-State settlers' homes, and reddened Ransas sou with the blood of her people.

[Gov. Chase then recited a summary of the proceedings in Ransas under the exactments of the Bogus Legislature, showing the wheeld apportionment of the Territory for the hearest of Slavery, and exposing the miserable dodges to which Walker has recorded, during bis administration, to deceive the Free-State men and play into the hards of the South. And after showing how Walker had invested Lawrence with United States Bragoons, and pronounced them in a state of incurrection because they persisted in "throwing dead dogs out of their arcets," not in a manner prescribed by the charter granted by the Bogus Legislature, he continued):

The procedure recent to expect that they had gotten

The people seemed to expect that they had gotten The proper received and a President when Mr. Buchanan was elected. He has a freedom. He is hedged in by the minions of Savery. The slave power compasses him about. He is no more a freeman than a negro is in Kentucky. A voice: Tell us something about State rights]. I am bringing you to that question. I will show that these aggressions of Slavery encroach upon State these aggressions of Slavery encroach upon State rights—that they have invaded the sovereignty of

Ohio.

Seven years ago the Democracy were the party of freedem. I was of them. They continually adopted resolutions in their meetings and conventions denouncing slavery and asserting their determination to resist ing slavery and asserting their determination to resist
its extension by all possible constitutional means.
Governor Wood, in his inaugural, pronounced it a
thing of state creation, and the Democratic convention culcgized his administration and indorsed his sentiments. He head that Congress undoubtedly had the
right and ought to abolish slavery in the District of right and ought to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, not only as a matter of expediency, but as a matter of right to the colored race. Of the Fugitive Stave Law Governor Wood said: "It can never receive the cooperation of a free people." With these declarations, pepular even here in this State among the Democracy, he was nominated, and his faith emphatically indersed.

The Cincinnate Enquirer in 1850, said "Slavery is a matter left with the States. The general Government has no right to send its officers into the States to execute the Fugitive Slave Law," and pronounced this dectrine "the Democratic, and the Federal reading of the Constitution."

this dectrine "the Democratic, and the Federal read"ing of the Constitution."

The Sandusky Mirror (Dem.) soon after denounced
the law. The Ohio Statesman, edited by Citizen
Sam Medary in reply to a query by The State Journal, said: "We would not have voted for the law (Fu"gitive Slave Law) with or without certain modifica"sations."

"cations."

The Circland Plaindcoler (Dem.) which said Judge Ranney would "find it hard sledding in a Douglas Nebraska Dred Scott Convention," pronounced the Slave law of "infernal origin, and whether constitutional crinot is unjust." And in addition to hosts of other Democratic prints New-Lisbon (Ohio) Patriot, then edited by ex Auditor Win. D. Morgan dencunced it as "a bill of abominations and monstrosities, which gives every advantage to the side of bondage." I was then a Democrat. I held to the faith they have deserted, and I will hold fast to it. [Cheers]. Mr. Payne, the Douglas Nebraska Dred Scott candidate, voted for the resolution indorsing Governor Wood's inaugural, and where is he now?

STATE RIGHTS.

Gov. Chase now recited the facts of the late Res. one case, and made some strong points, but the late hour of the night precludes us from writing out his remarks. In conclusion of the subject, however, he

We have a right to have our State laws obeyed. We have a right to have our State laws obeyed.

We don't mean to resist Federal authority. Just or
united haws, properly administered, will be respected.

If disatisfied, we will go to the ballot-box and redress
our wrongs. But we have rights which the Federal
Government must not invade. Rights superior to its
power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do
mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assomptions of authority.

WHAT WE WILL DO

remptions of authority.

WHAT WE WILL DO.

I know not what will be done in Champaign
County. The courts will determine that. But I do
know that if the Manshals who violate our laws are

know that if the Marshals who violate our laws are indicted, and the writs for their arrests are placed in the harde of our State officers, they shall be executed Shouts and great appinuse). And we expect the Federal Government to submit.

I believe, with Jefferson, that the cardinal principle of our Union is the preservation of the reserved rights of the States; and if we have certain organic laws, if we wish to maintain our liberties, we must have our laws obeyed. Unless we sustain our officers we forfest our freedem, and are worse than the vertical slaves of European despotisms. But I have extended my remarks further than I intended, and I must now draw to a close.

my remarks further than I intended, and I must now draw to a close.

I wish to say, however, that I want an economical Government: I want perfect accurity from depositors of the State, and from officers, with undoubted integrity to recommend them; I want the rights of the State protected: I want to see Slavery overthrown, and I intend to help overturn its power; I want to see the power of 250 0.00 slaveholders over 20,000,000 of the people case; I want it acknowledged that colored people have rights and privileges which they have not now; I want to see Territories become the free-soil home of free labor. These are some of the articles of my political faith, and I call upon you to vindicate these principles at the ballot-box.

ago, and I believe she will join the balance of the Brain

ago, and I believe see will join the balance of the older in adopting Republican sentiments.

But there is a gentleman here to night from Columbus—a gentleman who voted for Buchanan, but who never adopted the Dred Scott decision as an article of his faith—who, when he saw the Douglas-Nebraska Dred Scott Convention assembled at Columbus, like Daniel of old, he could not bow to the idol.

After an elequent conclusion, Gov. Chase retired smid hearty applause, when Judge R. B. Warden of Columbus, late of the Democratic party, was intro-

DEATH OF MRS. CATHARINE VAN RENS-SELAER COCHRAN.

From The Owneyo Times. Aug. 27.

The death of this venerable lady is announced. She died on Wednesday evening. Although, from her advanced age and impaired strength, it was known her years could not be much longer protracted, her decease is the occasion of geteral and sympathizing interest. She was among the cidest of our inhabitants in years, and among the cidest of our inhabitants in years, and among the cidest of the residents of our city. She was born at Alhany on the 20th of Feb., 1781, the daughter of Major-General Schuyler, the great Revolutionary patriot, whose name is so illustrious in our Revolutionary annals, and for one-half of the ast century, in all the great events which have tricus in our Revolutionary annals, and for one-half of the last century, in all the great events which have left their records in the history of New-York. The infant years of Mrs. Cochran's life were passed in Al-bany, and in the period of the Revolution she was exposed to the thrilling incidents of the Mohawk fron-tier. In 1794—we believe at the instance of President Washington—Gen Schuyler passed through the Oneida wilderress to Oswego, then still in occupation of a British garrisen. His daughter accompanied him, and shared in the adventures of what was then a difficult and reveatife expedition.

id remartic expedition. Her first husband was Samuel Malcolm, esq., son of and remarkic expedition.

Her first husband was Samuel Malcolm, esq., son of Gen. Malcolm, an eminent citizen of New York, and a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. He died in early life some forty years since at Ution, where he, with his family, then resided. Several years salesquently, she married our late venerable townsmen. Major James Cochrane, son of Dr. Cochrane, the Surgeor General of the Revolutionary Army, and with him and her family settled in this place in the year 1855. They cleated the forcet for the habitation, which, with her family, she has continued to occupy to the hour of her death. There she has lived for thirty-three years, homored, beloved and respected by all around her. Honored for her noble family connection, made illustrious by great deeds in our Colonial and Revolutionary history. She was close allied by blood to the families of Van Reusselaer, Van Cortland, and Livingston, and sister-in law of the late Gen. Alegander Hamilton. Beloved for her estimable virtues, and her kind and courteous manners; respected for and her kind and courteous manners;, respected for her mental culture and high intellectual accomplish-

Mrs. Cochrane was baptized on the 4th March, 1781. Mrs. Cechrane was baptized on the 4th March, 1781, by the Rev. Rihedus Westerloof the Dutch Reformed Church, Geu. and Mrs. Washington, James Van Rensedaer and Margarita Schuyler being her spousors in baptism. For the last forty years she has belonged to the communion of the Episcopal Church, and has meckly adorned her Christian profession by a life of faith, chedience and resignation. Suspicion of Feut. Play .- A few weeks ago the

bodies of two colored men named Philip Hicks and Richard Jones, were found in Little Neck Bay. An ir quest was held upon them by Coroner Boyd, but no evidence was then eleited to lead to any suspicion of foul play, and the Jary tendered a verdict accordingly. Subsequently circumstances connected with the matter transpired which justified the suspicion that a most foul nurder had been committed, and the grounds of suspicion have since daily gathered strength. One of the men was found on the abore, while the other was found in the creek, sticking upright in the mud, with a terrible fracture on his skull. It has since been ascertained that a fellow by the name of Johnson, who is row in jail to answer for another offense, was in company with the deceased on the night of their disappearance, and he gives a very unsatisfactory account of his whereabouts on that occasion; while one James Æsop the other day confessed to Adam Allen, a store keeper at Baysile, a participation in the transaction. He says that John sen and himself killed the two colored men in the woods at the Alley on the night of their disappearance, concealed them during the day, and the succeeding pight took them down to the creek and threw them into the water. This statement seems to agree with the fact that after the disappearance of the men, a young man by the name of Palmer passed over the spet, . low water, where the body of Jones was subsequently ound at high water, and is positive the body was not here then. Asop, who has been arrested and committed to jail, says that the object they had in view is committing the murder, was to marry the women of the murdered men. Considerable excitement has been orcasioned in the neighborhood of Litt's Neck by these acts coming to light, and a strong feeling extate against he Coroner for not having made a more searching taquiry, marmuch as the body of Jones bere marks of

THE CASE OF SHOOTING FROM THE CARS.-Mr. James Brown, the Philadelphia merchant, who was recently shot from the cars, is still lying at Claymost in a dar gerous condition. The name of the assailant is, rays The Philadelphia Ledger, Benj. Sloacaker, who tates that he resides in Philadelphia. He is a carpea-

ter by frade, and was engaged in working on a house in Dover, erected for Nath. P. Smithers.

He stated that he was entirely unacquainted with Mr. Brown, and that the wound inflicted was the re-Mr. Brown, and that the wound indicted was the result of an accident, it having prematurely exploded in his bands. The pistol, he affirms, belonged to another carpetter by the name of C. H. Jenkins, and that at the time he was on his way to Dover to work. After a hearing of the case, Slontaker was committed to the cells, to await a further examination on Thursday morning.

SENATOR SUMSER. - The London correspondent of The Boston Traveler, under date of Aug. 14, writes of the Massachusetts Senator:

the Massachusetts Senator:

"Mr. Summer has improved constantly in health, and is new able to bear considerable fatigue, thous fittle obliged to be very cautious, and careful to avoid all mental exertion. After some weeks of social enjoyment here, be left London for a short visit to Mr. Cobden, at his quiet home in the country, and from there went by way of the Channel Islands to the coast of Normandy, to visit M. de Tocqueville, and will then go to Switzerland."

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A FARMER IN FRAMINGHAM.

then go to Switzerland."

Shocking Science of a Farmer is Framischam.

At the village of Hastingsville, Framischam, Mass., a farmer ramed John K. Hastings committed valoide at about 7 oclock yesterday morning under the following circumstances: He went out to his barn with his gun, deliberately took off one boot and stocking, tied a string to his great toe, the other end of which he attached to the lock of the gun; he then placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and discharged it. The gun was so heavily loaded that the explosion hortibly mangled the head of the unfortunate man, and the brains and bone were scattered in every direction. The inma'es of the house ran to the spot only to find their husband and father dead upon the floor. The decased was in comfortable circumstances, about 11 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. No cause for the deed was known, as he had been about his work as usual up to the day of his death. The village in which he lived was inhabited by his brothers and relatives of the same name, who are worthy farmers and harness-makers of a highly rospectable character.

Constrenting in St. Louis.—In St. Louis, on Caus avenne, a day or two ago, two men, George Brosson and Isadore Bersedock, were arrested. On Sciol, also burdless of new counterfeit welly, consisting chiefly of lastes' broaches, in cheir, ties, bracelets, &c., sufficient to hills and burdless of the mounterfeit bills done up quite professionally, and "reacy for trade," to the amount of over \$3,888, consisting of these on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the Providence on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the Providence on the National Bark of Providence, R. I, lives on the Providence on the Nationa

he ar the City of Elizabeth, was thrown off the trace by excontieting an iron rail which had been laid upon the track. The Philadelphia trails which came along root afterward brought the passengers of the Railway train to Jersey City. No one was reported as indirest. The tie was placed in such a position that the pilot of the ergine "Dover" passed over it, and the forward truck passing over it throw the ergine from the track, at differ ruthing some 600 feet took a sheer and came in contact with the wall, where it stopped. The care was a fit out to track he is used. A site delaymouther track he is used. A site delaymouther these principles at the ballot-bex.

I have great hoper even of Hamilton County redeeming herself. She gives bright promise of Justify-beaming herself. She gives bright promise of Hamilton of Gov. Wood, when he referred to the fact that the head of the